The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES—CAMPAIGN EDITION.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Latest Aspect of the Situation on the Treaty.

Col. Merritt's Account of the Massacre at Howard's Wells.

Spanish Cruisers Sneaking After Suspected American Vessels.

Trials by Court-Martial in Cuba for Uttering Disloyal Cries.

Reported Defeat of Spanish Troops by Carlists Near Bilboa.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Indecision in the Committee on Foreign Relations—The Senate Mysteriously Uncertain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Committee on Foreign Relations have been in daily session ever since Tuesday, but it is a somewhat disconcerting fact that they have as yet been unable to come to any conclusion, and will meet again to-morrow. They will report favorably to the negotiation no doubt, but will unquestionably suggest several amendments. The fact is now ascertained beyond much doubt that the opposition to the negotiation will not be pursued so far as the Democrats are concerned, but several Republican Senators, who have been very tenacious on this question, will continue an intensity of opposition, and in that case it will be impossible to forecast what the result will be.

Sentiment of Sir Stafford Northcote Before the Exeter Chamber of Commerce.

LONDON, May 17.—At a meeting of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce to-night, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, who presided, made a speech in which he alluded to the negotiations preceding the signing of the Treaty of Washington. He stated that the understanding of the British Commissioners was that a promise had been given that the claim for indirect damages should not be prosecuted. But it was necessary that the American Senate should not be placed in a position requiring a confession that wrong had been done. On a previous occasion the matter had been treated in a statesmanlike manner; no petty question was then admitted. If the Senate now dealt with it did with the negotiations of last year a settlement might be counted on as sure to be made.

LONDON, May 18—Morning.—The correspondence between the British and American Governments is published and commented on by the journals, which generally express hope of a favorable decision by the Senate.

Further Action on the Bill to Give Effect to the Treaty Voted Inexpedient in the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, May 17.—After a debate extending over six days, a division was reached in the House of Commons last night on Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD'S motion for a second reading of the bill to give effect to the Treaty of Washington. The bill was introduced by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD on the 3d inst. On the 8th inst. Mr. BLAKE, in amendment to the motion for a second reading, moved the following:

"That before proceeding further with the said bill, this House feels bound to declare that while Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of Canada, would at all times be ready to render any sacrifice in the interest of the Empire, there is just ground for the dissatisfaction pervading the whole country at the mode in which our rights have been dealt with in the negotiations at Washington and the subsequent proposal of certain commissioners that England should adopt the Canadian loan as the price of the adoption of the treaty and the abandonment of the claims in respect of Fenian raids, which effect not merely our pecuniary but our honor."

The debate was continued from day to day, and on the 12th inst. Mr. BODWELL moved the following amendment:

"That all after the word 'that' be omitted and the following inserted: Having regard to the existing differences between the United States and Great Britain, and to the probability of the speedy ratification of the Treaty of Washington, it is inexpedient to proceed further at this time with said bill."

At 3 o'clock last night a division was taken on Mr. BODWELL'S amendment, with the following result: For the amendment, 81; against, 123.

The House then divided on Mr. BLAKE'S amendment, which was also lost—yeas 81, nays 124.

The amendments having thus been disapproved of, the House divided on the motion for a second reading, which was carried—yeas 123, nays 81.

The bill has passed its critical stage, and practically, so far as Canada is concerned, the Treaty of Washington is ratified and confirmed.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

Gen. Merritt's Account of the Slaughter at Howard's Wells—Terrible Story of Steadman Cruelty.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A report has been received at the War Department giving details of the massacre by Indians, Mexicans and negroes combined, of the persons in charge of a train of supplies en route to Fort Stockton, at Howard's Wells, near old Fort Lancaster. The facts as reported to Gen. AUGUR by Col. MERRITT, of the Ninth Cavalry, under date April 30, from Fort Clark, are given as follows:

"On 8th inst. I arrived with the cavalry of my command at Howard's Wells, a few hours too late to help present some of the most horrible massacres that has ever been perpetrated on this frontier. A Mexican train loaded with United States commissary and ordnance stores, on its way from San Antonio to Fort Stockton, was attacked by Indians, Mexicans and negroes, and all people with the train, seventeen souls in all, were killed or wounded except one woman. My command buried eleven bodies, and brought three wounded to this post. Among the dead were Mr. Jones, who, at the burning train the first intimation had of the horrible disaster was the charred and blackened corpses of some of the poor victims, but no one was alive to tell the tale of the fight. I supposed up to this time that Capt. SMEADAR, with the infantry of my command, was in camp at Howard's Wells, distant 15 miles from the scene of the massacre, and while yet some distance from the point the smoke of the burning wagons misled him as to the exact locality of the fight. Hearing a heavy fusillade, he moved rapidly toward the well, when the sergeant in charge of the detachment at that point was met by a party of the Indians, who had killed Capt. SMEADAR with the stolen animals belonging to the train. In less time than it takes to relate it, the fight was found and a rapid pursuit was at once made by Companies A and B, Ninth United States Cavalry, commanded respectively by Capt. COOSEY and Lieut. VINCENT.

After following the trail some seven or eight miles the cavalry came upon the Indians in force on the summit of a steep and gravelly ridge. Here a sharp fight occurred, in which I regret to say that Lieut. VINCENT fell mortally wounded while bravely leading and attempting to control his men. He died the night of the fight. Capt. COOSEY was severely, though not mortally injured by his horse falling and dragging him while moving at a rapid gait. He, however, remained on the field with his command. No men of his command, save very few, were hurt. The fight was severe, without exception, in Indian fighting, which was the case in Company B, still to a greater extent in Company A, and to a less extent sometimes even old troops not well under control will do with respecting or regarding arms. Lack of ammunition and supplies, as they occurred was changing the fight with the Indians from one of a determined pursuit of the Indians to a species of skirmishing, without experience

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

TENNESSEE.

The Political Situation Badly Mixed—Prospect for Three Electoral Tickets—Greeley and Brown in the South—How the Tutored People Will Vote.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, May 13, 1872.

The Cincinnati Convention was intended to divide and demoralize the Republican Party. So far as it seems to have succeeded, it has served to divide the Democracy and not Republicans. The Democratic Convention held in Nashville last week gave the Greeley and Brown ticket a majority—but a majority—it approved of the nominees, but placed before the people an electoral ticket not by any means pledged to GREELEY and BROWN. The Convention resolved to await the action of the Baltimore Convention before fully committing the Democracy of Tennessee. This action gave the Liberal Democrats the opportunity so long coveted. The delegation to the Cincinnati Convention was made up mostly of men of late years in open affiliation with the Democratic Party. I therefore call them Liberal Democrats. These men have been anxious to lead in the Greeley movement. For months they have openly advocated the disorganization of the Democracy. And as a matter of course, have been roundly abused for it. Now that they have forced the old Bourbon element to fall into line, they have to institute some how that element to monopolize the organization or claim the victory, if any shall be had. When the Democratic Convention therefore lacked the courage to commit the party unequivocally to GREELEY and BROWN, it afforded the liberal faction the chance to inaugurate the Cincinnati campaign. This they have been prompt to do. CHANCELLOR EAST, as Chairman of their Executive Committee, on last Saturday issued an address to the people of Tennessee in which, after calling attention to the refusal of the late Convention to fully and squarely commit the party to the Cincinnati nominees, he declares it to be the duty of the friends of GREELEY and BROWN to put forth an electoral ticket which shall be composed of known adherents of the Cincinnati movement, and unconditionally pledged to vote for its nominees. He promises on behalf of his Committee, that as soon as practicable such a ticket will be announced. Now, the significance of this movement will be better appreciated when I inform your readers that the majority of the Tennessee Democrats now favor GREELEY and BROWN. This prompt and bold stroke of the disorganizing faction, therefore, virtually places it at once at the head of the new party in the State. This handful of so-called reformers, so long contemned and ridiculed, through the blunder of the party managers and by this flank movement, capture the Greeley and Brown party, and assume control of the new organization. The regular old Bourbon party managers are now committed to the action of the Baltimore Convention. They have an electoral ticket in the field, that as yet does not know where it stands. It may be for GREELEY and BROWN, or it may be for NASBY and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. If the Baltimore Convention ratifies the Cincinnati ticket, the liberal faction will have a ticket already pledged to those nominees, around which the Greeley men will have rallied, and to which they will of course cling in preference to the half-hearted cowardly combination that had not the courage to put out the flag at the beginning of the battle. If the Baltimore Convention put forth a straight ticket, as I believe it will, we shall have three electoral tickets in Tennessee, with a sharp, three-cornered fight, for the Greeley men swear they will stick to him to the last ditch.

GREELEY IN THE SOUTH.

Just here I wish to say a word about GREELEY'S popularity in the South. If the race should be between GRANT and GREELEY, the latter will not poll over the regular Democratic vote. It is all nonsense to talk about his dividing the colored vote. He will get very few, if any, more of the vote than a regular Democratic candidate would. As a class, the colored voters adhere closely to their party. They are yet timid. They have no heart for experiments in national politics. They know their opponents are all for GREELEY, and that of itself is enough to awaken their suspicions. Then they know GRANT is their friend. He has shown it in too many ways. His prompt enforcement of the laws against the Ku-Klux, his appointment of colored men to office, and his recognition of their rights as an element of the body politic entitled to full protection and proper consideration, are facts they all understand and fully appreciate, and they do not propose to abandon a certainty for any experiments. If Mr. GREELEY was the candidate of the regular Republican organization, and GRANT was out of the way, I think there would very cheerfully support him; but presented to them as the choice of the men in the South who fought their enslavement, their enfranchisement and their claim for civil rights, they will not support him. I have known something of the colored people in the South for nine years, and I thing I know them well enough to say that they will not nibble at any bait thrown out and indorsed by the Southern Democracy. Many have predicted that if SUMNER would indorse GREELEY it would make the colored vote solid for the Tribune editor, but this is all bosh. You may put down the colored people of the South for GRANT, and that he will carry every Southern State that is fairly Republican on a square party vote. Among the Southern whites, Democrat GREELEY is popular. Some of the leaders, like ALEX. STEPHENS and ANDY JOHNSON, oppose him, but the masses think only of him as the Bourbonman of JEFF. DAVIS and the eulogist of LEE and JACKSON. They denounce GRANT for executing the Ku-Klux law, but forget that GREELEY favored it. They hate GRANT, and the leaders in nine cases out of ten, because they didn't much like his obstinacy at Vicksburg and Appomattox. They think HORACE GREELEY would have compromised with them there, but they know GRANT never has and never will. Southern Democrats are very frank in saying what they are for HORACE, and considering there reasons, I don't blame them. But I think he is growing weaker. They were enthusiastic at first. They thought then only of his friendly overtures to them, but as they examine his record, and come to prepare for the campaign, the pill loses its sugar coat, and wry faces begin to multiply. I have good authority for saying ANDREW JOHNSON Ex-President, &c., does not favor GREELEY. I know of scores of influential Democrats who will not support him. Many declare they will vote for GRANT in preference to him. From present indications I think it safe to say that the very low estimate of votes Mr. GREELEY may possibly gain, will be more than offset by the Democrats who will vote Republican on the South who are for Mr. GREELEY are exceedingly few. In the South we indefatigable what Democracy means, and Republicanism in connection with any one who is in any way identified with Tennessee politics cross get into power the name of the original Greeley trick, i. e., the election of SEITZ. This Republican chief, and the very few that went with him. have been so completely swallowed up and squashed out that the same plan of disunion intellectuals with no Republican support in Tennessee.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

There is some talk of the Greeley men of the Democratic running CHANCELLOR EAST for Governor against the Bourbon Democrats, the present incumbent, JOHN C. BROWN, HON. HORACE MAYNARD, our distinguished Representative in Congress, is in the City for a few days. He is on his way to Nashville to attend the Republican State Convention on the 16th. He was serenaded by his friends last Saturday night. As reported in the *Chronicle*, his speech was a fine one. He has been very complimented out of Congress by the Democracy. They discovered the district so constituted from the North Carolina line to Memphis that it would hail way the leaders of the State. In entering to this, on Saturday night, he said it was gratifying to know that his constituents did not care a rotten egg as the constituency he had served for half a lifetime. He said they could not vote him out of power by East Tennessee, they (audience) registered him out. OMEGA.

Gen. Hooker, Chester Butler, Will Postmaster Hartford Courant, May 16.

The New-York Tribune inflicts upon Gen. HAWLEY an offensive eulogy which renders him with honor and consolation, but unpertinently assumes to pass judgment upon his most secret heart, and charges him with violating his sense of duty by staying away from Cincinnati. The *Courant's* comments upon the Cincinnati Convention cannot have left any daily reader in doubt. But that the *Tribune* may not misapprehend us, the *Courant* says that it never had any sympathy with the Cincinnati movement, believing the whole theory of it a mistake. It honors many of the men there, knowing them to be high-minded, patriotic men, in search of the public good. It believes that all such came away grievously disappointed. It considers that only the wise counsels of the Liberal Convention that met and assembled in this city, and upon the principles then made to lay the foundation of the movement which has resulted in the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN, is more than the result of the most shameful political bargain made in many a year, unless the Free Tradehibition can compete with it. Further and finally, it believes HORACE GREELEY is the only man of great ability and national reputation who is fatally unfit for the Presidency. His election would be a great calamity, and were there danger of it, three fourths of the country would rally, irrespective of party, to avoid so vast a misfortune. To all this Gen. HAWLEY agrees with the *Courant*. Does the *Tribune* understand

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Making Up Accounts for the Weekly.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is reported by persons who have travelled through and by those who now live in the Southern States, that each individual emancipated slave has been duly accredited by the owner, with the value in dollars and cents attached thereto, with the view of being held for the same when any party favoring such an idea shall get control of the Government. Now if this be true, would it not be well to know from what party they expect to obtain such favors? Under existing circumstances it would be a very pertinent question for the consideration of tax-paying voters. Will you be kind enough to inform your readers if such an idea is or may be one of the planks in the "Liberal" Cincinnati Platform? JOHN SMITH.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1872.

Mr. Greeley and the Long Island Women.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your statement in the TIMES of May 11, relative to the sentiment of the Democratic County Convention of Suffolk County, held at Riverhead, May 10, was correct. But it did not go far enough. At the Convention a resolution was offered that the delegates, Hon. H. A. REMSEN, be instructed to indorse at the State Convention the Cincinnati nominees, and the chairman of the Convention then made to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried by the following vote; no yeas, 9 nays. That vote, consequently shows how Mr. GREELEY stands with the Democrats of Suffolk County.

RIVERHEAD, Suffolk County, May 15, 1872.

Gen. Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over an old scrap-book, I came upon a short sketch, headed "Magnanimity of Gen. GRANT," and in reading it over it seemed in strange contrast to the disgraceful insinuations indulged in by such papers as the *Sun* and *Tribune*. They attempt to represent President GRANT as a scheming, domineering, incompetent and dishonest man. The language they use is contemptible to the last degree, and serves only to disgust all right-minded, intelligent men.

I am glad to see that the TIMES, which has superseded the *Tribune* as the representative Republican paper, has thrown its immense influence in Gen. GRANT'S favor. Below is the sketch referred to. It speaks for itself:

"In the course of a visit to Washington the present week, we had the pleasure of hearing a remark made by Gen. GRANT, which we think should be given to the country. Gen. GRANT, on the occasion we refer to, had introduced to the three persons who were present, the subject of Gen. SHERIDAN'S late dispatch in relation to the Attorney-General's opinion; and, with the view of justifying its style, explained that it was in the nature of a personal response to him, (not intended as an official response to that opinion,) and consequently not meant for publication. 'Nevertheless,' said the General, 'I read a copy of it in the newspaper before I received the original, and I am curious to learn how such a result could come about.' The General then went on to say that SHERIDAN'S dispatch was almost in the nature of a confidential communication, and that it was characterized by an easy frankness, which was a leading feature of SHERIDAN'S character. He was, consequently, SORRY to see that the papers were making such a noise about it, but attributed this fierceness of the attack to Louisiana to the fact that SHERIDAN was not in with any of the rings down there, and that they consequently hated him heartily, and therefore fell upon him altogether. Warming with his subject, Gen. GRANT further remarked that the public did not thoroughly appreciate SHERIDAN. He had been plain enough—it was true; in fact, all that a man could desire, but not appreciation. He was a much broader man than was generally supposed. He was usually regarded merely as a brave, off-hand, down-right fighter, with not much calculation, but he was in reality a man of fine judgment, and fully capable of fighting under any circumstances, all the armies the United States over had together. This was said with great animation, and, after a moment's pause, was repeated with an increased emphasis. The surprising generosity of such a declaration as this from a man who would naturally and justly feel a sense of well-merited glory calculated to transmit made a deep impression on those of us who heard it, and the childlike earnestness and simplicity with which the words were uttered, carried the conviction that they came spontaneously from a big heart and a great nature. After this evidence of magnanimity and appreciation on the part of Gen. GRANT, the most jealous patriot need have no fears of the integrity and faithfulness with which he will perform his duties in whatever station he may be called upon to fill. Such men as he do not betray." J. J. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 15, 1872.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mayor STANLEY, of New-Britain, Conn., has resigned his office by reason of ill-health.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* "demands" universal amnesty in return for universal suffrage.

The Georgia delegates to Philadelphia are instructed to favor the renomination of President GRANT.

Gen. FRANK CHEATHAM now wants to be the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large in Tennessee.

JACOB S. GOLLADAY has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the Third District of Kentucky.

The regular Republicans of East Saginaw, Mich., in caucus last week, voted for GRANT and FRANCIS ASBURY as their first choice for Presidents.

The Linn (Mo.) *Unterfold* Democrat nominates a straight-out Democratic Presidential ticket, and marks it "not counter-hike."

A dead mute is a candidate for a county office in Lancaster, Ohio. The Republicans nominate his colored make for the peaceful Democrats.

"We like salt pork, but we don't hanker after it," seems to be the sentiment of some of the Democrats when asked to indorse GREELEY.

Hon. RICHARD YATES, though he has been laid up ill, hopes to be able to get into the canvass for GRANT "all right and with his usual zeal."

The Liberal Republicans of Tennessee bitterly denounce the course of the late Democratic Convention in refusing to cast a Democratic unpledged electoral ticket.

Congressman SHELLABARGER has returned to Washington, and reports that the manner of Greeley Republicans in Central Ohio is too low to sound.

The Harrisburg *Journal* asserts that Auditor-General HARTRANFT declined and pointed to the Pennsylvania State Treasury were money that "anybody could handle." Several times since he has made that declaration.

The South Bend (Ind.) *Tribune* expresses the hope that the Democrats will carry Indiana in order to defeat GRANT. It is very well to have such sentiments expressed in the Democratic Convention on the Presidential nominating GRANT, SCHUYLER COLFAX will be made the candidate for President.

A North Carolina Democratic paper says among other reasons why Col. J. R. LOVE should be nominated for a State office, that he was one of those who rescued the last Seattle for the "lost cause" south of the Mississippi River.

EDWARD ATKINSON wants mass meetings held all the capital of every State on the same day to see what can be done to secure the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON or CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as President of the United States, and to abolish the spoils system of government.

The call for the Alabama Democratic State Convention says: "Let the delegates to Convention be instructed to vote for no candidate for President who will not pledge himself to veto any bill for the payment of any claim for the loss of slaves, and to sign any bill for the payment of any claim for the loss of property destroyed by the United States troops during the war."

In an address on Memorial Day, May 7, at Monmouth, Ark., Col. PAUL H. HAYNE said: "The conflict is not over, nor have its issues perished. When the banner of constitutional liberty was valled as a provocation, the people rally to the adjourned supply—carried over to a different field, dominated by different forces."

THE GOULD CASE.

Opening of the Trial—Mr. Graham's Statement—Testimony of Mr. Gordon—Cross-Examination—Mr. Gould Examined in Relation to His Business.

The motion in the three suits now pending between GORDON GORDON and JAY GOULD, involving one of transactions in connection with the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, came up for argument, pursuant to adjournments, in General Term, yesterday. Both parties were present in Court, Mr. GOULDER, as heretofore, being represented by Ex-Judge JOHN K. PORTER and Mr. JOHN H. STRAHAN, reinforced by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM; Mr. GORDON by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Ex-Judge FULLERTON, and Mr. ROOT.

Preceding the arguments, Mr. STRAHAN, on behalf of Mr. GORDON, read several affidavits in rebuttal. Among these was one by HORACE GREELEY, in which he states that at the time he breakfasted with Miss GRAPPO, in company with Col. SCOTT, having gone in and come out with the latter, and heard all the conversation which took place, he did not then, nor at any other time or place, hear GORDON speak of his noble relatives as people of title, never heard him speak of himself, who he was, or of his relatives, who they were. Mr. GREELEY seemed to thereof other statements in relation on behalf of Mr. GOULD, he stated that he had never heard GORDON make such representations as to his social position as was claimed by GOULD; or that GORDON ever had the reputation of a member of the Directors of the Erie Company; all the plausible arrangements as to the election of a Board of directors looked forward to the election of a new Board of Directors on the authority of the Legislature; the plaintiff never stated that he was a proprietor of the bill providing for a new election, then before the Legislature.

JOHN W. SHARP, concern with Mr. GREELEY in denying that he ever heard Mr. GORDON make the representations claimed by GOULD in reference to GORDON'S personal position and his relations to the Duke of ——, and his relations to the Duke of ——, and never made such representations to Col. MCCLURE sworn to by the latter; the extent of his (SHARP'S) statement being that GORDON was an extensive shareholder in the Erie Railway Company, which was known to the witness, he having counted 50,000 shares of said Company in the possession of GORDON. GORDON never stated to witness or caused Mr. GORDON to lead the witness to believe that he was Lord ABERDEEN, or a member of the House of Lords; that he saw in Mr. GORDON'S possession four certificates of yacht and cash in Erie given by GOULD to him.

HENRY S. MARZIE, a clerk in the Metropolitan Hotel, confirmed the details alleged by GORDON as having been in the possession of Mr. GORDON, the sate being stated sherry at sixty-five per cent. He further swears, and is corroborated by ROBERT GRAY, also an employe of the Hotel, that WILLIAM S. PARSON, a member of the firm of WILLIAMS BELDEN, who has been employed by GOULD, called at the rooms of Mr. GORDON at the time the pretended arrest was attempted, and heard Mr. GORDON say he voluntarily surrendered the property to GOULD. He was not in such rooms, could not have been there without their knowledge, and could not have heard what he has sworn to without being a listener.

CHARLES PAELIS and CHARLES S. O'BRIEN, the brokers of Mr. GORDON in Philadelphia, testify to having sold the stocks which form a part of the litigation.

HENRY HAHN, for thirty years an attendant at the Herald's College, Doctors's Commons, in the City of London, testifies to the genuineness of the MCKENZIE title, as published and present there (the Earl's coronet and motto), as G. H. G., used by Mr. GORDON, indicates most clearly that the person using them made no pretentions to being a Peer, as Peer ever using the liberal latent of his christian name and surname, and signing only by his initials; a person who is a Peer of a creat may be worth by a commoner, it has previously belonged to his family.

WM. J. HAMLIN, a clerk to Mr. STRAHAN, counsel to Mr. GORDON, swears that on numerous occasions, counsel for GOULD have been to the office of Mr. STRAHAN with a view to procuring the withdrawal of the suits pending and offered and urged to make a settlement with Mr. GORDON, if the latter or his counsel would name what he would accept.

On behalf of Mr. GORDON, a long affidavit was presented, in which he swears that he never to JAY GOULD, or any one else, claimed to be the heir of the Duke of ——, Scotland; that neither at Dunlah House of Lords, or that he ever took his seat in the latter; that he was brought up by his mother, who died in 1865; had never seen his father, who died while he was in infancy, but was informed by his mother that his father was a second Duke; that, as far back as his recollection extends, he had been addressed by his mother, his relations and acquaintances as Lord GORDON GORDON, or for abbreviation, Lord GORDON, a courtesy title which he used, and considered himself entitled to use as the younger son of a Duke; that by the name he was known all over the Continent of Europe where he travelled; that his paternal name was GORDON HARCOURT GORDON, but the HARCOURT has never been used except in signing family deeds or in his monogram; that he came to this country in 1857, being then twenty-four years of age, passing his time principally in Canada; in 1860 he returned to Europe and travelled on the Continent until the Spring of 1870, when he came to the United States; since then has resided in turns in Portland, Me., in Boston, in Providence, in Canada, in St. Paul, Minneapolis and New-York, the larger portion of the time in Minnesota; that no one to his knowledge has ever called him, except JAY GOULD and WILLIAM BELDEN, his name a bumblingly can say, that he has ever failed to fulfill all the engagements he ever made in his life; that he holds property in this country in his own right, consisting of upward of 50,000 shares of Erie which are on deposits at his bankers; United States Bonds of the value of upward of $100,000 and Gold coin to the amount of several thousand pieces of land in Minnesota, for which he has paid; that he has agreed with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the purchase of between thirty and forty thousand acres of land along the line of that road, the purchase of which has been mentioned to complete, and upon which he has always had been and is now ready to pay, and the delay in reference to such completion is in no way attributable to him. Mr. GORDON further proceeds in his affidavit to controdict absolutely the most material statements of GOULD, and concludes by stating that GOULD'S affidavit published in volume 20 the transactions between them and the substance of the conversations connected therewith. In affidavits made under direction of the Court, John Bonner, James R. Coleate, Elias C. Benedict, Henry M. Benedict, Hubert Eaton and A. Brewster, all residents in Jersey City, swear that their knowledge of the general reputation and character of WM. BELDEN, formerly of the firm of FISK & BELDEN, brokers, and that his statements, whether under oath or otherwise, are worthy of no confidence. ELIAS C. BENEDICT, one of the parties named, adds: I consider him entitled to no belief or confidence on account of general bad character for truth and veracity, and that his words and statements are not entitled to belief or confidence to any extent. I have known him for six or eight years, and have had business transactions with him. I have had no business transactions with him since I found out his character. I would not believe him under any circumstances. Affidavits of GORDON HARCOURT GORDON sworn in reply to Mr. FIELD, said: I never went on a mission from England to Germany; the errand on my part never might indicate that I belonged to a noble family; I am now in possession of about $2,000 shares of Erie stock, purchased on my own account four years and upwards, for two years at Bank stock last. Knowing the character of the man with whom I was dealing, I had them removed from New York City. I have been engaged in a scheme for the purpose of bringing emigrants over here from England and Scotland in connection with Mr. BRADSTREET, and Illinois; GOULD introduced himself to me at the Metropolitan Hotel; I had previously stated I would not be introduced to him except by some responsible party, being interested in the Erie Railroad I ascertained the particulars regarding it from Col. SCOTT, at the desire of Mr. GREELEY; GOULD'S apology for his introduction was a telegram from Col. SCOTT. From Col. SCOTT on the morning of my first interview with GOULD, SCOTT stated that the Erie Railroad would not be able to pay a dividend for twenty years to come; this GOULD denied; he said he purposely misled SCOTT and induced me to believe from his representations that he was trusted by Mr. GOULD, and supported by the Central that I should co-operate with him for the promotion of its pay, Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, and with my influence of $16,000,000 worth of shares, he could carry the majority; he was able to operate with $20,000,000 worth of shares; I was in consultation with GOULD, SCOTT, SMITH, MARSHALL and LEVI PARSONS, and had control of the 50,000 shares of stock owned by my sister, the Baroness of Rizzi, in Italy. As I had been vacated against GOULD, I required security, and he wrote himself a paper of "pats and nails" for 20,000 shares, which he gave me and promised that I should have, as I was entitled to, the privilege of purchasing 20,000 shares of the Erie Road; he delivered up to me, unless about 500,000 worth of other shares for various considerations, and I was to give him my proxy in carrying the contest for re-election, with whom I was associated and promised to supply whatever number of shares, $200,000 in money, bonds and stocks; I have very considerable property in the amount of shares, bonds and stocks; I never received from GOULD, or any one else, directly or indirectly, any money, bonds or stocks; I remember dining with Horace GREELEY and Mr. GOULD, but the statements that I called the latter aside and proposed to purchase Hall for Mr. GREELEY is entirely untrue; I did not call him aside at all that I know of, and certainly not for that purpose; there were other gentlemen present besides GOULD; Mr. GREELEY was present in front of me; I was opposite him in the carriage; I never heard Mr. GREELEY say anything to GOULD about purchasing Hall for him; I never heard Mr. GREELEY say anything to GOULD about the Tribune; I never heard Mr. GREELEY say anything to GOULD about the Tribune; I never heard Mr. GREELEY say anything to GOULD about the Tribune

LEGAL NOTICES.

Court Calendars—This Day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

BULLARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HELP WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROPOSALS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY.

REMOVALS.

FURNITURE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

CARPETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

Announcements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Matinee at 1½.—DON CESAR DE BAZAN.—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—LONDON ASSURANCE.—Mr. Charles Mathews, Miss Fanny Morant.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Queen of the Kitchen, &c.—The Velvet Troupe. Matinée at 2½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47.—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crane. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirsch Troupe. Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND DISSOLVING-VIEWS—Afternoon and Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—Miss Maria Krebs, Miss A. Hauser, Mr. Rosenthal.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—Sunday Evening.—Sacred Concert.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Sunday Evening.—Dan Rice.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent overture upon the Tammany Democracy has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than seventy years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public reposes in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the interests of revenue, and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings of the Reform Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers for the six months next ensuing, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....5
The SUNDAY-MAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....2

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

CLUBS FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 20
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either or our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year, at the yearly rates.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Gov. HOFFMAN says, in his veto of the charter, "I have taken the earliest day for considering whether it should become a law." Now, this bill reached him on Friday last. The Legislature remained in session until Tuesday night. During this time the Governor had abundant time to examine it. During those days he examined and approved many bills in private interest, some in the interest of stockjobbers. One of two things is true. Either Gov. HOFFMAN did examine the bill before the Legislature adjourned, and was afraid to point out the defects which he now claims to exist, for fear the Legislature would correct them, or else he deliberately neglected his duty, broke his express promise to leading Senators, and gave his time to private interests, and left the charter to slumber on his table till it was too late for the Legislature to correct the errors. One of these things must be true. It was clearly the duty of the Governor to have signed the charter at once, and to insert the proper amendments with his others in the Registry law. Had he done so, however, OAKEY HALL would have been out of office. The truth is, Gov. HOFFMAN was determined that the charter should not become a law. He did not dare to give the true reason.

Now that the late Legislature no longer exists as an organized body, we are advised by some of our readers that we have injured the Republican Party by our denunciation of the many misdeeds done at Albany. We may as well say frankly that we do not believe one word of it. We have denounced no mere or measure at Albany that we had not satisfactory proof deserved to be denounced. Our sources of information on these matters are ample and trustworthy, and we have yet to discover, we are sorry to say, any material point in which it has been possible to disarm our criticism by disproving the evidence on which we relied. THE TIMES has, every exposure made by, as it has fully proved to the Republican Party. The greatest service that could be rendered to our party would be to make it impossible that it should be again misrepresented at Albany by so many bad men as have betrayed it this Winter. That service we have performed in part, and we propose to complete it, if any of the members who have sold themselves this year come up for re-election next Fall.

We trust that all candid men will read the speech of Senator SCOTT in the United States Senate, yesterday, on the subject of the Kuklux. It, at least thoroughly explodes the pretense of the *Tribune* that whatever occasion existed for the passage of the original bill exists no longer. The quiet of the Kuklux in the South today is plainly due to no change of purpose on their part. Whether it can be maintained after the withdrawal of the powers vested in the President is a question which Congress should resolve with the utmost care.

Among the last acts of the Legislature was one which will be remembered to its credit—the passage of a bill authorizing the Governor to nominate to the Senate and the Senate to confirm a body of thirty-two Commissioners, to consider and suggest amendments to the Constitution of the State. We pointed out, at the opening of the Legislature, that this was one of the very best recommendations of the Governor. If now that official shall name the proper kind of men for the position, as we do not doubt he will, the State may see the beginning of much-needed reform.

The ultimate limit of trades-union agitations—the fixing of eight hours as the working day—seems likely to be reached by the principal building trades of the City in a short time. That the bricklayers, carpenters, stair-builders, &c., have a perfect right to make an organized attempt to reduce their hours of labor, is incontestible. Their time is the merchandise which they bring into market, and they are as clearly entitled as any dealer in produce or in imports to give as little as they can in return for a certain sum. The increased cost of the results of labor will, of course, tend to increase the cost of living all round, and this will tell upon the earnings of the laborer rather more severely than upon those of any other body. The laborer may, however, use his additional two hours of daily leisure in such a way as to benefit him in body and mind to an extent which will amply repay the sacrifice he makes. On the other hand, he may so use them as to keep him in closer contact with poverty and want than heretofore. All the labor platforms in the world will not affect the value of industry, thrift, and sobriety to their possessor, nor will they give to a working man, who is destitute of such qualities, a balance at the savings bank.

The Freedmen's Rock.

Mr. GREELEY went to Poughkeepsie on Thursday to make an address to some colored people. It would be unfair to infer that he went to make a political speech, for he had engaged to speak before he was nominated at Cincinnati, and he fulfilled his promise, on the whole, in a very sensible and frank manner, giving his colored hearers a good deal of sound advice, and by no means flattering whatever race-feeling may have existed among them. But the incident was, nevertheless, not without its suggestions from the politician's point of view. Mr. GREELEY was, at the time of his nomination, considered popular among the Southern negroes, and they were relied on to give a good many votes to him rather than to the Republican candidate, on the strength of his being an old abolitionist. But in making this calculation, Mr. GREELEY's friends were doing what they have already frequently repeated in this brief campaign—they were reckoning without their host.

We have little means as yet of judging of the feeling of the negroes of the South, but it is a noteworthy fact that the support Mr. GREELEY has received from that region has been from the extreme secession Democrats. —In other words from those whom the negroes have been taught, by experience as well as precept, to bitterly distrust. If there were no other reason why the Southern negroes should look with coldness on the Cincinnati ticket, this would be sufficient. But there are several other and very potent reasons.

The first of these is that Mr. GREELEY was in favor of allowing the peaceful secession of the Southern States, with slavery untouched. Do his present backers suppose that the men whom the Republican Party freed are not aware of the pass to which the policy proposed by Mr. GREELEY in 1860-61, would have brought them? They have always shown great clearness of judgment concerning the effect of political measures on their immediate freedom. No rebel misrepresentations ever made them doubt the essential fidelity of the North to the idea of liberty. The firmness with which they clung to this one fact during the long years of war, shut out from all information, as they were, hearing and seeing nothing but what their masters allowed them, receiving but slight and remote rumors of any hope of freedom from the slow and doubtful advance of the Union armies, was very remarkable. They know now better than they did then, who were their real friends; and they will not reckon among them the man who would have made a cowardly surrender of them to their task-masters, before a blow was struck, and who, when the war was over, thought only how he could "touch the Southern heart" by bailing the most treacherous and cruel foe of the freedmen, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Another fact which the negroes of the South have learned to some extent, and which they will become more familiar with as the canvass progresses, is that Mr. GREELEY was ready at the very crisis of the war to betray ABRAHAM LINCOLN. There is no name of such power with the freedmen as that of LINCOLN. It is known in every cabin, on every cotton and rice field, and in every town and city of the South. The most uneducated recognize Mr. LINCOLN as their Emancipator, as one who, by his personal act, with sublime courage, in the midst of peril, and when hope seemed fantom to them, declared them free, and pledged the arms of the nation to sustain their liberty. The note of treason—the leaders of every kind—among the negroes understand not only how profound is this reverence and love for LINCOLN, but also how really it was deserved, and how the services of the martyr President are more highly valued the better they are known. Nothing, therefore, could ever reconcile the negroes to an act of betrayal toward Mr. LINCOLN.

But Mr. GREELEY was not only guilty of one such act, his whole course was a series of them. There is no more humiliating portion of the history of the war than that which describes the attitude of the editor of the *Tribune* toward the man on whose patient shoulders lay the burden of Government during the rebellion. The editor, sitting irresponsible in his office, surrendering himself to the promptings of the hour, rash, unreasoning, self-willed, full of sensitive vanity and vicious pride of opinion, never spared the President whose tongue and pen alike were withheld from controversy or explanation by the solemn responsibilities of his position. Insinuation that amounted to misrepresentation, threats that were little less than brutal bullying, letters of shameful passionateness, importunities, stinging criticism—these were the weapons which Mr. GREELEY did not hesitate to employ to harass and compel the President into acquiescence with his demands. And all these were crowned by two palpable acts of baseness. One occurred at the time of the Niagara fiasco. After having forced the President into the appearance of repelling proffers of an honorable peace, Mr. GREELEY refused to allow the correspondence to be made public, because the President insisted on suppressing, for the sake of the country, some despairing expression. The other was his covert effort to throw over Mr. LINCOLN just after the nomination of McCLELLAN in 1864, by means of letters addressed to the loyal Governors.

These facts are such as the negroes of the South can understand perfectly well. They will know what to think of Mr. GREELEY when his treachery to their great benefactor is proven to them. They know what would have been their fate had Mr. GREELEY's policy been adopted, and their masters had been allowed to "go in peace," taking their slaves with them. Is it reasonable to suppose that, knowing these things, they are going to give their votes to Mr. GREELEY?

Revenue Reform in the Republican Position.

All that powerful army of the Republican Party who have struggled long for a reduction of taxation, and to free the industries of the country from their present unequal burdens, will be highly gratified with the resolution on the tariff passed at Elmira by the Republican Convention. This article in the platform foreshadows, we presume, the article which will be passed in Philadelphia. It reads thus: "*Resolved*, That there should be a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to bear as equally as possible upon every kind of labor, property, and industry." Our readers, who are students of political economy, need not be told how much more advanced and thoughtful this resolution is than that passed in Cincinnati. Instead of refusing to say anything on the most important question of the day, the New-York Republican Convention takes the bull boldly by the horns. It does not refer the tariff question to the "Congressional districts," and thus evade the question. It openly avows its faith; a "revenue tariff, equally adjusted."

This is what the commercial cities and the great West most of all demand. A taxation through the Customs laid for revenue, and adjusted so as to weigh equally on all branches of labor and production. At present, the means of all persons of small income, and living on wages, are eaten away by oppressive and unequal taxation. Though our paper currency is nominally as near gold, the expenses of living are nearly what they were during the war. Every man, woman, and child are paying enormous taxes in what they eat, drink, wear and use of every-day articles. A thousand dollars are hardly worth more than five hundred were ten years ago. The average rate of duties on great numbers of articles is some forty per cent.

Before they reach the consumers, the tax becomes at least fifty per cent. And this tax, coming on so many small commodities, is hardly observed by any one, till the little saved at the end of the year shows where the money has gone to. If these taxes could be seen to be "protecting," and encouraging some native industries, one could endure them more easily. There would be a patriotic consolation in the reflection that our heavy yearly expenses were building up American manufactures. But alas, statistics show us that we can have no such comfort. The manufacturer feels the burden as much as we do. On every machine, every strip of leather or hide, on his wool and his lumber, on his serge and his lasting, on his iron and copper, on silk and paper, on a thousand little matters in raw material he must use, he is obliged to pay his thirty, forty, or fifty per cent. duty.

When he can charge his duty on the price to us, the consumers, he can bear the burden, as we help him with a large portion. But many of his products had previously been exported to foreign countries, and we all had a return in cheaper foreign commodities, or in exchange in some form. And under these burdens of this unequal tariff, he is prevented from exporting. He cannot compete with the foreign produces, who has no such taxation to endure. He can no longer export his machines, his hats, his shoes or chairs, or woolen or cotton goods. Exports of these commodities have ceased almost to be. Our ship-yards lie idle, for the tariff has killed them; our machine-shops have closed; the trade we once had with South America and the West Indies, and other countries, in shoes, and hats, and chairs, and machines, has nearly come to an end. In only one branch has American ingenuity enabled us to bear up under taxation, and still to supply the world, and that is the manufacture and export of sewing-machines.

Our other great exports are raw material, petroleum oil, gold, and wheat. The manufacturers, stripped of one great class of customers, must increase their prices to the other—the mass of consumers—and thus each one of us feels the pressure. Our market has become one of high prices for consumers, and small profits for producers or exporters. It is evident now to all reasonable men, that the present tariff has been a most oppressive one. The delicate and complicated task of adjusting all these numerous taxes is too much for any body of mortal legislators. They must inevitably destroy some industries, and burden all. The only escape, the only prudent course, is marked out in the Elmira platform; not to refer the matter to the Congressional districts, but to support a revenue tariff so adjusted as to press equally on all branches of labor and production. With such a tariff, we do not attempt too much. We do not need superhuman wisdom to adjust it. We try to lay an equal burden on all branches, and we do it for the sake of revenue. This position may not suit an abstract free-trader, who would abolish custom-houses and permit every commodity to come and go, according to demand and supply, and raise our revenue by a personal tax, laid directly. But it will suit the great body of intelligent men in the Republican Party, who first of all want a fixed policy on the tariff, and who, secondly, desire to free the manufacturers of the country from their excessive burdens, and relieve the consumers from some of their heavy load of taxation.

Assemblyman Weber.

Neither the TIMES nor the public have found any good reason to praise the late Legislature collectively, or many of its members individually, for their good deeds. There has even been a somewhat general disposition to blame freely the men who have been sitting at Albany to make our laws.

But it is both a duty and a pleasure to acknowledge the merit and faithful services of some members of the Legislature, and there is no gentleman of either House who has deserved greater credit at the hands of the people than Mr. TOBEY, of Essex. To him entirely is to be given the praise for the Miller investigation. Mr. TOBEY gave time and labor without limit to the examination of Mr. MILLER's official or unofficial conduct. And Mr. MILLER himself has paid the highest possible tribute to the efficiency of Mr. TOBEY's labors by resigning his office. We imagine no one now dreams that Mr. MILLER resigned simply because he was wearied by the cares of official life. Mr. MILLER knew very well what was proved against him.

And Mr. TOBEY's labors in the cause of the Judges were equally severe, and have met with almost equal success. From the first moment that it became plain that evidence was brought forward against the pure BARNARD, and the innocent CARDOZO and McCUNN, which demanded vigorous proceedings against them, Mr. TOBEY has made escape from prosecution impossible for those men. The people of this City and of the State owe him a heavy debt of gratitude for his untiring pursuit of some of our wrongdoers. Judge CARDOZO, like Mr. MILLER, has given his strongest testimony to the substantial worth of the work of Mr. TOBEY, and those members of the Legislature who have been working with him.

It was rightly to be expected that Mr. TILDEN, Mr. STRAHAN and Mr. TOBEY should be placed on the Board of Managers in Judge BARNARD's case, after their earnest efforts in the cause of impeachment. But these gentlemen had been fighting the plunderers and criminals with too much vigor.

All the corrupt elements in Albany were combined against these three gentlemen. For that reason alone these gentlemen were left off the Board of Managers. Let this fact be borne in mind. It is not at all too soon for the people of the State to see whom they can depend upon to faithfully represent them in the next Legislature. And surely Mr. TOBEY's constituents can find no better man than he has proved himself to be.

The Cincinnati Feat.

It is barely a fortnight since the Cincinnati Convention nominated its candidates, but already the peace of the traveling public is gone. No longer can man or woman sit quietly in a railway car, silently enjoying the cinders, and lovingly listening to the cry of the peripatetic boy with apples and prize pankages. That pest of the railway, the self-appointed canvasser of votes, is already at his silly business, and for nearly six months to come will render railway traveling ruinous to the most placid temper, and indues in the minds of the most charitable men, a certain joyous looking for of accidents, which may hardly terminate in his maiming or death.

The patience and long-suffering of the American public, especially during its hours of travel, is proverbial. In no other country would the railway canvasser be suffered to live, but here he is not only allowed to freely travel upon any train, but is actually permitted to stop at dining stations, and to strengthen himself with meat and drink, so that he can resume with fresh ardor his work of exasperation. He does not pretend to have the slightest authority for his existence, but whenever his malignity is particularly virulent, he makes the tour of the train, and demands from every passenger which candidate he prefers. It certainly seems very clear that the private preferences of a perfect stranger do not concern the traveling canvasser, and that his impertinent question should be promptly met with a request that he should mind his own business. Nevertheless, his victims uniformly surrender to his demand with as much meekness as is compatible with human nature. When the canvasser familiarly lays his hand on a man's shoulder, and remarks in his bland and enervating good temper, "We are taking a little vote on this train, and want to know who is your candidate," the assaulted person does not dream of resistance or revenge, but humbly answers "GRANT," "HENDRICKS," or perhaps in rare instances, "GREELEY." The respectable old gentleman, who is suddenly awakened out of a peaceful doze by a rude shaking of his arm by the grim-faced man of business, who is absorbed in his own thoughts; and the pert boy of sixteen who is flattered by the opportunity to express his opinion on any subject, are alike wax in the hands of the canvasser. Even ladies are not safe from his impertinence, but they, too, never venture to resent it, but meekly answer the question thus forced upon them. All over the land, wherever a railway train is found, this pest of the public is now plying his trade. That he is an object of hatred and aversion to nine-tenths of all sane travelers no one can doubt, and yet no effort is made to resist his intrusion.

Now, of course, is the time for men of self-respect and dignity to rise in insurrection against this intolerable pest. The campaign has just begun, and there is not a day to be lost if any effective resistance is to be made. It only needs united action to completely suppress the railway canvasser. Should railway travelers bind themselves by a solemn agreement to meet his questionings with a peremptory refusal, and to accompany it with a counter demand as to what he means by his impertinence, he will soon abandon his attempt to "take a little vote on the train," and will slink back defeated to his seat. In those rare instances where a long course of successful canvassing has rendered him too obtuse to comprehend the meaning of so mild a rebuff, it is probable that a little display of violent anger, assisted by a demonstrative show of walking-stick, would convey to his mind the idea that his efforts were not fully appreciated. If he should still persist in his insolence, there would, of course, be nothing left but to demolish him on the spot. His fate would be a warning to his kind, and the public freed from his exasperating persistence, would be able to travel with as much comfort as the railway passenger can obtain in years when there is no Presidential contest to instigate silly partisans to insolence and aggression.

A Chance for the Police.

There have been many proofs of the inefficiency of our Police since the Department fell under Tammany control, but none quite so convincing as those afforded by the Phelps case, in the Rogers assassination and the Nathan murder, there was, perhaps, some allowance to be made for the failure of the Police to bring the criminals to justice, as in both instances the assassins were not seen, and their identity could be only suspected. But in the Phelps case, there is not only positive evidence of the identity, but our reporters have been able to announce that the "suspected man was soon to have a tenement-house in Eleventh-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street, at about 11 o'clock Thursday morning, and stepping into a railroad car on Tenth-avenue, rode down town." The dress of this man was minutely described, and he was seen on the evening of the same day openly carousing in the Sixth Ward; but, notwithstanding these facts, he has not been arrested.

There is an urgent necessity that Superintendent KELSO should be made in some way to understand that this sort of thing is highly disgraceful to him and the force he commands. There was never a more wanton outrage than the attempted murder of Mr. PHELPS, and there has never been a more flagrant exhibition of Police inefficiency than in the abortive efforts which have been made to secure the assailants. When a well-known thief, who is alleged by the Police to have attempted the murder of a reputable citizen, is permitted to wander about the City for days after the commission of such a crime, it is time to say to Mr. KELSO that, unless he is desirous of earning more of public contempt and hatred than he has yet secured, he must at once arrest the assailants of Mr. PHELPS, and secure such evidence against them as will make their punishment certain. It is one of those plain cases where no excuse can be taken for failure.

MINOR TOPICS.

In this City, builders exercise the prescriptive right of seizing upon as much of the highway as suits their purposes, and encumbering it with piles of brick and lumber. Yesterday, as a Third avenue car was passing near Sixth street, a pile of brick thus placed where it did not belong, fell upon the car, completely wrecking it. Now, there is an ordinance which forbids builders to encumber the street, but thanks to such Superintendents of Police as KELSO, it is permitted to be a dead letter, and builders are allowed to use as much or as little of the streets as they please. An efficient enforcement of the laws would render such accidents as that of yesterday impossible, and would moreover secure to the public the rightful use of the highways.

A new club, called the Arcadian, was organized in this City on Thursday night. Its founders include the journalists, actors and artists lately connected with the Lotos Club, but who seceded from that organization when it passed under the control of the business men, who latterly formed a majority of the club. The Arcadian will limit its membership almost exclusively to men actively connected with literature, journalism, and the fine arts. It starts with a membership of nearly two hundred, and among its officers are Col. STEBBINS, who is President, EDWIN BOOTH, MARK SMITH, LAWRENCE BARRETT, GEO. BRISTOW, PARKE GODWIN, J. M. BUNDY, A. C. WHEELER, J. C. A. WARD, EDWARD MORAN, HENRY CLEWS and others. There is plenty of room for such a club as the Arcadian, and if it avoids the errors which wrecked the Lotos, it will be tolerably certain of success.

The cable informs us that CASTELAR, PROPERSAL, and the other leaders of the Spanish Republicans, have issued a manifesto, in which they state that they will not support Don CARLOS. If they are true to their manifesto, the restoration of the Monarchy is certain, the resistance of the Republicans is worse than useless, and CASTELAR will be compelled to descend from his present proud position to that of a mere subordinate politician in party, he would advocate this course, and trust to the future for the peaceful triumphs of republican principles.

The great trial of GORDON *vs.* GOULD affords a fresh illustration of how difficult it is for everybody to understand precisely where HORACE GREELEY stands on any given question. In the suit Mr. GREELEY appears as a witness for the prosecution, and yet JAY GOULD cites him as one of his authorities for stating that Lord or Mr. GORDON GORDON was a "fraud." It is need less to say that Mr. GREELEY's special qualifications for the rôle of a busybody are fully exemplified by the evidence submitted in this litigation. If "Lord" GORDON should prove himself to be the modern Monte Cristo which his affidavits imply, he will clearly not incur a very heavy debt of gratitude to the great Presidential candidate for that result. We observe that the defense have been accorded time to perform the very arduous task of proving affidavits to sustain the credibility of LORDS. Perhaps they may also embrace the opportunity of showing that the feat of Mr. GREELEY holding confidential intercourse with the plaintiff afforded no presumption that he did not believe him to be a "fraud." Mr. GREELEY's associates have been, of late, pretty uniformly of that character.

We are encouraged to hope that the Police Commissioners are about to attempt something in the way of street-cleaning, as we hear a rumor that they are about to clean the reporters out of the rooms they have occupied at Police Head-quarters, under the pretense that these apartments are required for the Street-cleaning Bureau. This action is not very promising, to be sure, but it shows that the Commissioners have not entirely forgotten that there are streets to be cleaned, and that is something to be thankful for. Unless they shall suffer from another lapse of memory, we may confidently anticipate that before the end of Summer the Commissioners may get beyond the security of quarters for a "Bureau," and actually clean a few of the streets.

The Parisian police appears to possess some very extraordinary officers just now. The detectives who discovered the charming truant-ess MARGUERITE DERELANGE positively refused to accept the $750 offered as a reward by the British authorities for her capture. The English police authorities have, therefore, forwarded to these high-souled French officials gold watches by the first maker in London.

Turkey has contracted a new loan, and has positively contrived to get it at only 11¾ per cent., a mere trifle compared with the sums she has often paid. Her success is in a great degree attributed to the skill with which the new Grand Vizier, MAHMOUD PASHA, has managed matters since he assumed the reins. At the same time, Turkish finance is still in a sorry plight, and there is a very strong feeling abroad that the Grand Vizier would be a more satisfactory sort of functionary, were he, when screwing down subordinate officials to the lowest point, to make a little reduction in his own salary of $100,000 and to have declined some of the $200,000, in addition, given to him by the Sultan out of money borrowed for the exigencies of the civil list.

AMUSEMENTS.

Welcome to Frank Abt.

The concert to occur at Steinway Hall this evening promises to be exceedingly interesting as well as wholly successful from a material stand-point. Two new compositions by Herr FRANZ ABT, in whose honor the entertainment is given, will be recited; MAX ILMANI's violin concerto, so superbly played as a not distant Philharmonic concert by Señor SARASATE, will once more be executed by the same eminent artist; Miss MARIE KREBS will supply the piano music, and the Liederkranz Society, by whom the concert has been arranged, will contribute choral selections. A full orchestra is to assist these performers.

Senator Ferry's Re-Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find the following in the editorial columns of this day's *Tribune*:

"The re-election of Senator FERRY by a union of Liberal Republicans and Democrats in the Connecticut Legislature is an accomplished fact."

Now I have been familiar from the beginning with the controversy which has resulted in the election of Gen. FERRY, and have conversed with Col. LOCKWOOD, Hon. A. B. WOODWARD, and other gentlemen engaged in the movement, and they one and all assure me that *there is not an Anti-Grant man among the Republicans who voted for Ferry*—not one. If there is one in the Legislature, he has yet to be discovered. Every one of the Republicans from New-Haven and Fairfield Counties who absented themselves from the party caucuses and cast their votes for our present Senator would vote for GRANT to-morrow, and they all say, they had no thought of "Liberal Republicanism." They took the ground that a Senator who had done credit to the State should not be dismissed at the close of the first term, and they believed that undue influence had been brought to bear against him. They made no bargain with the Democrats as to their action upon any other matter that may come before the Legislature, nor did they hold out any promise or assurance that the course of Senator FERRY would be changed to reward the Democrats for their support. These are the simple facts in the case. How it came about that such an extraordinary complication could be so easily accomplished might be readily explained, but it is not necessary to the purpose I have in correcting the false impression disseminated by the *Tribune*.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, MAY 16, 1872.

Personal.

Gen. Henry P. Adams, of Bridgeport, is at the St. James Hotel; Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House; Col. Crean, of France, is at the New-York Hotel; Capt. H. P. Conner, of the steam-ship *Racing Star*, and Col. G. F. Wilson, of Newburg, are at the Sturtevant House; Hon. J. Hauson, City Counsel at Cincinnati, Ohio, Gen. J. C. Robinson, of the United States Army, and Judge H. Daily, of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Grand Central Hotel; Capt. Dixon, of England, Col. Gordon of Loudon, Major W. A. Hoff, of Savannah, and Major Jno. Hope, of Louisville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Col. J. R. Lewis, of the United States Army, and Col. C. P. Fuller, of Boston, are at the Everett House, Judge J. P. O'Sullivan, of St. Domingo, and Prof. Benj. Silliman, of Yale College, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Hon. C. T. Backus, of Union Springs; Hon. S. R. Judson, of Syracuse; Hon. Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, and Col. E. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms State Senate, Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Lieut. Gladstone, of the Royal Navy, is at the Everett House. Gen. Geo. M. Dodge, of the United States Army; James M. Thayer, of Nebraska, and Elias M. Roberts, of Ohio, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

It seems that nothing short of an earthquake or a fit of sickness can bring me to a pause in my duty as a correspondent. Attacked in mid career of rambling and fantasying, strolling and gossiping, by a severe infirmity, I have a little space for reflection and repentance, while looking down from the window of my sick-chamber on the bright, busy world, a part of which I was so little while ago. Still, also I many a noteworthy scene and incident has dotted away unchronicled, and, if installed, would come back with a wrench, to be awkwardly posed for a lifeless picture.

Since the coming in of fine, clear weather, since the real royal entry of Spring, the obstacles in the way of study or writing, both without and within, have seemed quite insurmountable. These glorious days have rolled in upon me in a perfectly whelming tide of fragrant and golden enticements—floating me helplessly out into the lovely country, up and down the great highways, and over the bright waters—to Sacramento, to Belmont, to Oakland, and Brooklyn, and Sausalito. Much of the time I have simply been flying like a shuttlecock, back and forth across the bay, I had a pass, and thought I must work it out.

The grand California flower-show is at its height. Anything more exquisitely beautiful than the display in meadows and wild pasture lands, on hillside and riversides, it were impossible for any one but a mad florist to imagine. Along the railroads on either hand runs continuously the rich, radiant bloom. Your sight becomes pained, your very brain bewildered by watching the galloping rainbow.

There are great fields, in which flowers of many sorts are mingled in a perfect carnival of color; then come exclusive family gatherings, where the blues, the crimsons, or the purples, have it all their own way; and every now and then you come upon great tracts, reminiscent with that most royally gorgeous of all wild flowers, the yellow, or orange poppy, which an old Russian bear of a botanist has christened on the rack of the name *Eschscholtzia*, but which long ago some poetic Spaniard, neither a flower "sharps," nor a flatterer of flower sharps, taking a hint from nature, as men were modest enough to do in his time, christened *El copo d'oro*. Every such tract where the sumptuous blossoms stand thick, reminds one of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." They are peculiarly joyous-looking flowers, massed together, dancing and nob-nobbing, and lifting their golden goblets to be filled up the morning sun. At night, emptied of that sunsetic sap, the dainty cups close up, and the tipsy revelers go to sleep. Cool libations of watery moonshine are not to their taste.

With the first dawn of Spring, I bravely undertook to gather and preserve specimens of every sort of wild flower in its season; but I soon found it was a losing game for me. As I put down my specimens in my little herbarium, nature would "see" me and "go" me five, ten, twenty, fifty "better," and at last, "could give me a hundred, and beat me every time."

Even Marysville and Stockton look bright, festive and hospitable, with their thin Spring suits on. I began to repent me that I suffered vile March weather and the uncommon wickedness of Common Councilmen to color too darkly my impressions of those two boroughs. Peace be with them! Marysville, I am told, has some delightful society, and Stockton is only to be avoided by lecturers and lunatics. They fine the former and confine the latter.

At my last visit, since the earthquake, I found Sacramento with her feet clean out of the mud, and sitting among the roses. It is really a beautiful season there now, and a peaceful and virtuous. The Legislature has adjourned.

I heard while there another story of the earthquake. A lodger at one of the hotels, when wakened on that memorable night, supposed that some mischievous or burglarious individual was heaving up his bed. Leaning over its edge, and holding on with difficulty, he shouted: "Come out of there, you son of a gun!"

The idea of calling an earthquake a "son of a gun" struck me as unspeakably droll.

Oakland, the city over the bay, that ought to have been San Francisco, a heavenly spot, where the sand and the wind trouble not, and earthquakes do not break through and shake, as here, is beautiful at all times and seasons, but is now enchanting. Such roses as grow there in marvelous variety and profusion are a foretaste of Paradise. By the way, I do not believe that any writer has done full justice to the roses of California in their loveliness, their bounteousness, their absolute perfection. They are the tenderest, the most aerial hues, the most transporting tints of sunrise and sunset, born again, in bloom. Next to the roses in beauty are, to me, the scarlet geraniums, growing in great clumps and long hedges, blazing up out of the green, like flowering flame. Then there is the calla lily, fresh and cool and pure, growing also in wonderful profusion. In the decoration of one San Francisco church for Easter service more than a thousand lilies of this regal family were immolated.

Sausalito is the most poetically and perennially attractive place of resort on the bay. Here grow wonderful ferns, here are cliffs and dells, and lovely little coves, and shadowy glens, and charming hidden brooks.

I really cannot see how this coast can ever make a great record in scientific discoveries and attainments, and the loftier walks of literature; can ever raise great students, authors and artists of its own. Leaving out of consideration the fast and furious rate of business enterprise and the maelstrom-like force of the spirit of speculation, of gambling, on a mighty, magnificent sweep, I cannot see how in a country so eminently picturesque, where three hundred days out of every year invite you forth into the open air, with bright beguilements and soft blandishments, any considerable number of sensible, healthy men and women can ever be brought to buckle down to study of the hardest, most persistent sort; to "poring over miserable books;" to brooding over theories and incubating inventions. California is not wanting in admirable educational enterprises, originated and engineered by able men and fine scholars; and there is any amount of a certain sort of brain stimulus in the atmosphere. She will always produce brilliant men and women of society, wits and ready speakers, but I do not think she will ever be the rival of bleak, bitter Massachusetts, or stony old Connecticut in thorough culture, in the production of classical scholars, great jurists, theologians, historians and reformers. The conditions of life are too easy. East winds, snows and rocks are the grim allies of serious thought and plodding research—of tough brains and strong wills.

There are great hopes entertained of the State University, now at Oakland, but to be, when its new buildings are completed, at Berkley, some four miles away, and in full sight of the Golden Gate. It is already a noble institution, with an admirable Faculty. The Mills Seminary, a very large school for young ladies, admirably situated, hid away in a charming nook under the beautiful Brooklyn hills, is certainly something for California to be proud of. I have found it a delightful place to visit. The handsome, neat, bright, and every way comfortable house, overflows with happy young life. In its atmosphere, as in a magic bath, I seemed for the time to renew my own youth, and to dwell again in the school-girl Arcadia. The bright, blooming, eager, girlish faces I have seen there, I shall long remember with tender interest. "O, young and joyous creatures!" shall I look upon you never again?

Oakland society is more literary and artistic in its tone than that of any other Pacific coast town. I am told, still, young Oakland dances and smokes more than it studies or sketches. Every great entertainment winds up with a ball—every little one with a "hop"—unless it be a christening or a communion service. It is a merry people, and a kindly and a generous, responding liberally to every appeal of benevolence and good-fellowship. Such a succession of "benefits," charitable and complimentary, as we have had in this vicinity during the last two months, I have never known. Everybody that is deserving or unfortunate has a chance, sooner or later.

Of the smaller towns I have visited, I think

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sale made at the Exchange yesterday (Friday, May 17,) was one adjourned from Tuesday last by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, who, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as Nos. 52 and 54 Greenwich-street, and No. 45 Washington-street. The property embraces three lots of land, with five-story brick buildings thereon used as a steam flouring mill. Lot No. 52 Greenwich is on the west side of the street, between Morris and Rector streets, and is in size 26.3 by 64.1. No. 54 Greenwich adjoins the above, and extends through to No. 45 Washington-street, the plot being in size 97.10 by 164.10 by 26.3 by 166. The entire property was sold in one parcel, subject to a mortgage of $68,000, with interest from Dec. 1, 1871, and brought, including this sum, $85,000, a very low figure. The purchaser was ELI P. SHOTWELL, a plaintiff in the legal action. The other legal suits in charge of the same auctioneer, announced for yesterday were not consummated, but adjourned as follows: Sale of eight lots, on the east side of Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, adjourned until Friday of next week. Sale of house and lot, on West Thirty-fourth-street, near Tenth-avenue, adjourned until June 7, and sale of house and lot, No. 12 Walker-street, adjourned until the same date. No other business was transacted.

The suburban auctions announced for Thursday, May 16, resulted as follows: At Bound Brook, N. J., BLACKWELL & CO. offered for sale forty villa plots, each in extent about one acre of land, of which fourteen plots were sold at an average of $180 apiece. The price was not as high as hoped for, but was considered fair, as the property is not yet fully developed, and this was the opening sale of a series to take place hereafter. Some improvements have been accomplished, but the improvements now in progress, when completed, will make Bound Brook a desirable place of residence. A good company was present at the auction, and considerable interest was manifested in the transaction. The sale did at Parkville, Long Island, by COLE & MURPHY, although no decided sequence was reached us, we learn was largely attended, and some lots were sold to satisfactory figures. The continuation sale of Hillside property, near Plainfield, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., did not take place as advertised, but was adjourned to a day to be subsequently announced.

To-day, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, JAMES M. MILLER advertises the sale of fourteen lots, with buildings, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 291 feet 8 inches east of Avenue A. To-day, also, at the Exchange, ALLEN B. MINER & BRO. will offer at auction the very desirable country residence owned by the late LOUIS JAY, located at Edgewater, Staten Island, and situated on Richmond-avenue and Fingerboard-road. The property comprises over thirty acres of land, laid out in lawn and garden, and abounds in evergreens, forest and fruit trees. The house is large and spacious, built of brick, in the Italian villa style, and is furnished with every modern convenience, including water, gas, &c. On the property is also a porter's lodge built of brick, in style of main building, a large cottage, two large stables, carriage-house, hot-houses, barns, &c. It is but a few minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Brighton depot, Staten Island, on the ground at 12½ P. M., JAMES JOHNSON, Jr., will offer at auction 11 choice villa plots, containing 40 city lots admirably located, being a portion of the well-known property owned by Dr. TOWNSEND, situated on Prospect and Lafayette avenues. The various lines of a residence at New Brighton are well understood, but in brief they may be summed up as follows: Accessibility to New York, frequency of communication, healthfulness of location, extended views, religious privileges, good schools, a safe investment, and generally a desirable place of residence. The auction should be largely attended, and deserves success.

For next week the sales proposed, both in City and country real estate, are numerous, and of such a character as should attract attention; but for full details regarding the same, reference is made to our usual weekly list, published on Monday. Special mention is, however, made of the unusually important auction to be held at the Exchange on Wednesday, May 22, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., who, by order of the executors of the estate of JAMES H. SLEVIN, deceased, will dispose of the following very valuable City realty: Six lots on the south-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and Sixty-first-street, twelve lots forming a large plot bounded by Broadway, Seventh-avenue and Fifteenth-street, two lots on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, one lot on the east side of Seventh-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, three houses and lots on the east side of Broadway, between the same streets, and two four-story stone-front stores, one known as No. 1,057 Church-street, between Canal and Lispenard streets, and the other as No. 29 Walker-street, near Church-street. This is one of the most important auctions held during the present season, as all the property to be offered is in every respect first-class and in demand. The transaction is therefore already attracting the attention of investors, and its result is waited for with great interest.

Recent private sales are reported, respectively made by the brokers named:

By WM. H. HAYNOR, No. 6½ Pine-street: One store lot, north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 21 feet on Eighth-avenue, 75 feet on the street by 85 feet in depth; sold for $6,000 cash. Also, plot, 20 by 100, south side of Ninety-sixth-street, and 20 by 100 on the rear, north side of Ninety-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Ninth-avenue, together with plot 14 by 100, south side of Ninety-fifth-street and same front on the rear, north side of Ninety-fourth-street, 75 feet east of Ninth-avenue; sold for $16,000. Mr. HAYNOR also reports the sale by another broker of four lots on the north-west corner of the Grand Boulevard and Eighty-seventh-street, with one lot in the rear, for $25,000.

By V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, four full lots on the south-west corner of Fifty-fourth-avenue Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, sold for Mr. WM. EAGLE for $26,750.

Exchange Sales, Friday, May 17, 1872.

NEW-YORK.
By Joseph McGuire.

35-story brick buildings and lots Nos. 52 and 54 Greenwich-st., and No. 45 Washington-st., between Bowling walk, between Morris and Rector sts., 97.10 ft. 3 in. on Greenwich-st. by 164.10 ft. 3 in. on Washington-st. by 26.3 ft. 3 in. on Morris-st. by 166 ft. 3 in. on Rector-st., subject to a mortgage of $68,000, with interest from Dec. 1, 1871, sold together $85,000

Suburban Sales, Thursday, May 16.
BOUND BROOK, N. J.
By Blackwell & Co.

14 villa plots, a portion of the Mountain tract, owned by Mr. D. P. Smock, 1 acre each in extent, $180 each. Average $2,940

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.
NEW-YORK.
Thursday, May 16.

Broadway and 104th-st., s. e. corner, 112.9½x12.8x irreg. $10,000
100.11x38 20,000
Same property, 4 share 20,000
Duane and Williams-sts., s. e. corner, 23.6x37.11x 14.7x18.4; New-Chambers-st. 2.6.10x54.6 6,800
2d-av., e. s., 47.7 ft. n. of Rapalyea-st., 20x65. irregular, x. part 2,000
Greenwich-st., e. s., 60.3 ft. n. of Jackson-st., irregular, x. and l. 20,000
Greenwich-st., No. 75, 22x100 40,000
Greenwich-st., No. 75, 22x100, s. s. 100 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 22x100, x. part 22,000
Waverley-place, s. s., 100 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.9, irregular 20,000
Waverley-place, s. s., 125 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x98.9, irregular, x. part 20,000
26th-st., s. s., 215.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.6x74.5, irregular, x. and l. 19,000
Same property, s. s., 236.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.6x74.5, irregular, x. and l. 19,000
Same property, s. s., 257.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.6x74.5, irregular, x. and l. 19,000
Same property, s. s.,

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal mail steamers leave pier 45, North river, as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 11, at 7 A.M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Wednesday, May 15, at 2 P.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 25, at 7 A.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 30, at 2 P.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Thursday, May 30, 10 A.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Tuesday, June 4, 2 P.M.
and every SATURDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, from pier 45, North River.

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First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$85 | To Paris.....$90
To Paris.....$90 | To Hamburg.....$90
Steerage tickets to Europe, prepayable in Gold.....$30
First cabin passengers booked at reduced rates to Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre, Halifax, Quebec, Portland and Boston.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
Through bills of exchange given on Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium and Holland, at specially low rates. Through tickets issued and baggage routed to its destination.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

Italia	Saturday, May 11	Wednesday, May 15
Trinacria	Saturday, May 18	Wednesday, May 22
Anchoria	Saturday, May 25	Wednesday, May 29
Columbia	Saturday, June 1	Wednesday, June 5
Europa	Saturday, June 8	Wednesday, June 12
Anglia	Saturday, June 15	Wednesday, June 19

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River.

To London, Liverpool or Glasgow, or Derry.

Cabin passage.....$80 and upward
Steerage, including bedding, utensils, &c.....$30
Children under one year, free; one year and under eight years, half rates; eight years and upward, full rates.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For passage, freight or further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class steamships every SATURDAY from PIER No. 44 NORTH RIVER, foot of Morton-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$85 | To Paris.....$90
To Paris.....$90 | To Hamburg.....$90
Steerage tickets to Europe, prepayable in Gold.....$30
First cabin passengers booked at reduced rates to Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre, Halifax, Quebec, Portland and Boston.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
Through bills of exchange given on Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For passage, freight or further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED BRIGANTINE RIGGED SCREW STEAMSHIPS
Only those performing the ENTIRE WORK.
Sailing from New-York for QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from each wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.
REPUBLIC.....May 9, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC.....May 16, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....May 23, 7½ A. M.
BALTIC.....May 30, 1 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passage tickets from the Liverpool, Queenstown and Liverpool steamers for sale at the lowest rates.
Saloon, second-cabin and steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Saloon rooms, smoking-room and dining-saloon amidships, where the motion is least perceptible.
Rates of passage as low as by any other first-class line. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can buy tickets here at cheaper rates than elsewhere.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. CHARLES, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR EACH WAY.

Java	Wednesday, May 22	
China	Wednesday, May 29	
Russia	Saturday, May 25	Wednesday, May 29
Calabria	Saturday, May 25	
Cuba	Wednesday, June 5	
Columbia	Saturday, June 8	Wednesday, June 12
Africa	Saturday, June 15	Wednesday, June 19

And every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY thereafter, from pier 40, North River.
DAY FARE, $100 GOLD.
RETURN TICKETS, $145, $180, $210, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $10 gold additional. Special Guide-book for tourists through Europe, gratis.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount, payable in gold.
Cabin passengers booked to or from Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre, Halifax, Quebec, Portland and Boston.
Freight taken at low rates.
For passage, freight and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line, apply to
G. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 639 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—United States passports, recommendatory letters, &c., procured by J. S. MORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 76 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA YOKOHAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30—Steamer ENRIQUE MARTINEZ, Capt. W. P. CONNELL, will leave for the Bay of Honda, Gulf of Fonseca, Corinto, Realejo, Panama and Acapulco.

CONNECTIONS AND ARRANGEMENTS.—At Panama with the Company's steamers for Callao, Valparaiso and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports transferred until further notice at Panama.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco June 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and full particulars, information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

JOHN R. PARK, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX AND UNITED STATES AND BRITISH WEST INDIA COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMSHIPS
of over 3,000 tons burden, sailing from NEW-YORK for SOUTH AMERICA, touching at ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX and PERNAMBUCO.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TUKEHAUGH	May 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER	June 5
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. E. SLOCUM	June 22

The above steamers will be followed monthly by others of the same line.

Through bills of lading issued to Callao, Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro, via Panama, Aspinwall and Rio Janeiro, via Pernambuco.

For freight or passage apply to
VICTOR GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, May 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. HAZEL, June 6.
For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871, Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M. Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.00 A. M. Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
3.40 P. M. Northern and Western Express.
4.00 P. M. Special Troy Express on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M. Albany and Troy Express, with sleeping-cars through to Albany.
5.00 P. M. Fast Express, with sleeping-cars for Albany, Oswego and Canadaigua.
9.00 P. M. Fast Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago, via Suspension Bridge, Detroit and Grand Trunk Railway.
12.00 P. M. Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot, Yonkers Special Trains from south-west side of Harlem Bridge.
G. H. SHEPHERD, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave Jamaica as follows:
7.00 A. M.—Express for Hempstead, Hempstead Branch and Greenport.
8.00 A. M.—Express for Babylon, Southampton Bridge, Bridgehampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9.30 A. M.—Rockaway and Woodmere Express.
10.30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
12.30 P. M.—Express for Hempstead.
2.30 P. M.—Express for Hempstead, Babylon and Hempstead Express.
4.00 P. M.—Express for Hempstead, Babylon and Hempstead Express.
4.30 P. M.—Northport Express.
5.30 P. M.—Express for Hempstead, Babylon and Hempstead Express.
7.00 P. M.—Express for Hempstead.
8.00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
11.30 P. M.—Rockaway Express.
Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations on the Rockaway Beach Branch, at 8.15 A. M. and 12.15, 2.15, 4.15 and 6.45 P. M.
Sunday trains for Hunnewell, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9.00 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BARCLAY-ST.
THE ELOQUENT ITALIAN ORATOR AND REFORMER,
Canon privilegiato Cherubino of Rieti, O. F. M.,
THE ELIJAH OF ITALY,
Delivers his great lectures,
EVERY ECUMENICAL COUNCIL-S
TUESDAY, May 21, at 8 P. M.,
ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Tickets and reserved seats at Scharmann's, 807 Broadway, and at the door.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., Opposite the Academy of Music, Rev. John W. Kramer, Rector.—Services on WHITSUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holy Communion in the morning. Sermon by the Rector. Strangers heartily welcomed. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 7th-av. and 59th-st. Rev. WM. W. SWENEY, D.D., Rector. Special Whitsunday services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon. Children's Church and Holy Baptism: 7½, Evening service. The memorials recently presented to the parish, will be placed at the morning service.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICE OF SONG SUNDAY EVENING at 7½, 23d-st. and 4th-av. Albert Edward Sawyer, Director. Strangers welcome. Bible class SUNDAY, 3 P. M. THURLOW WEED, LL.D., conducted by MRS. E. THURLOW WEED. Young men's meetings on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Church prayer-meeting SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Church prayer-meeting every morning at 10 o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Rev. E. BRADLEY, D. D., of Milwaukee, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All welcome.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER A. W. SMALLEY will preach at No. 48 West 24th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning, "The Standing Up of Michael and the World's Crisis." Evening, "The Coming of the Bridegroom."

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY, CORNER 28th-st.—THOMAS GALE FOSTER, the emulous Methodist Preacher, will lecture on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All interested are cordially invited.

ALL WHO HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED in St. Ann's Parish are invited to attend service, TO-MORROW, (Sunday), at 3 P. M., in the Church. LAURIE WHITE, Rector. THE CHURCH WARDENS.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 77 Grosse-st., near Canal. Service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK. Morning subject, "Christ's Ascension." Evening subject, "The Church of God." Conveniences for down-town hearers.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. PARKER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. by Rev. General Cantonese delegate. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service. The memorials recently presented to the parish, will be placed at the morning service.

A PINE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st., near 8th-av. At 10½ o'clock Rev. Dr. ATLEE will preach. At 3 o'clock Rev. Dr. ATLEE will administer the Rite of Confirmation. The class will be publicly instructed, and will receive, it full, at them service.

A LANSON M. E. CHURCH, 60th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Rev. C. H. MANDEVILLE, of Ga., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. T. F. JEWELL, of Oregon, in the EVENING.

A SIXTH BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D.D., will preach (D. V.) in MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

BERGEN BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. Degraw and Nevins-sts., Brooklyn. Rev. DAVID BENEDICT, D.D., will preach at 10½ o'clock. SABBATH MORNING and 7½ o'clock SABBATH EVENING. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 7th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., Rector. Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, Assistant Minister. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Strangers heartily welcomed.

CARMEL CHAPEL, REV. STEPHEN TYNG, at 7½ o'clock. French SABBATH EVENING, near Grand-st.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1ST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. SWAIM, and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS. Dr. WILLIAMS will preach at the evening service on the subject of the Church of the North-western Christian Advocate.

ELEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 10th-av., between 51st and 52d-sts. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. ROBERTS, of Pittsburg Conference, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of Newark Conference. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 6th and 7th-avs. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. DE PUY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. G. W. HUGHES, of the Baltimore Conference. Class-meeting at 9 A. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Lexington-av. and 35th-st. Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, of Newburyport, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, May 19. All are invited.

UNIVERSALISM IN THE EARLY CHURCH.—Rev. DR. HEPWORTH will preach on the above subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning service as usual at 10½.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, by Rev. SAMUEL GARDINER, and in the evening, at 7½, by Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT. Strangers welcome.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, Rev. THOMAS ELLIOTT, D.D., Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. ABBOTT.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DUNE LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE—One of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; rooms large and airy; grounds ample; abundance of fruit and vegetables; fine bathing; terms reasonable. Address MRS. ANNA A. JENNINGS, Jr., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE two or three single gentlemen with nice furnished rooms and board for Summer; delightful location, and easy of access by Harlem boats; references required. Address Hamilton, Box No. 101.

TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK, on Hudson River.—Two pleasant rooms to let, well shaded; table supplied with choice vegetables; milk, &c. Apply at No. 41 West 16th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can find small family, without board. Board, can be accommodated at Passaic, N. J., 20 minutes' ride from city. Comfortable home and mountain air. Box No. 86, Rawling, N. Y.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TEN OR TWELVE PERSONS can be had with a private family, in a healthy location, within 2 miles of Peekskill, Westchester County, two hours from New-York. Address Post-office Box 38, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS board in a well situated country house, within 2 hours from station, may apply, personally or by letter, to T. E., care H. C. Jackson, Jamaica, L. I.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &c.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK.
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
No. 5 UNION-SQUARE,
CORNER 17TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENFIELD, STATE CO.

A. MARBLE.—STEAM MARBLE AND MANTEL WORKS, Nos. 342 and 344 East 14th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, &c. Prices less than city competition. Marble carving for the trade.

S. MARBLE & CO., No. 220 WEST 42d-st., between Broadway and Eighth-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones in great variation; cheapest in City. Designs on application.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HARLEM SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, 125th-st., near 3d-av. Rev. J. D. BUTLER, Pastor. Morning Prayer-meeting at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125th-st., near 3d-av. Rev. WILLIAM M. PAXTON, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. All welcome.

HOSPITALITY OF THE SOUL.—The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Universalist, will preach in the Universalist Church, Washington-square, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—"Hospitality of the Soul." Strangers cordially welcomed.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Broadway. Rev. J. M. WARING, of the Ohio Conference, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, between 51st and 52d-sts. Rev. E. E. CHURCHILL, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. PUNSHON, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. T. PEIRCE, of Troy Conference. All cordially invited.

LECTURE BY MRS. ANDERSON at Lyceum Hall, May 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Women of Scripture." Tickets 50 cents.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, 57th-st. and 6th-av. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. H. D. GANSE. EVENING service at 7½ o'clock. Sermon to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the ensuing year. Prayer-meeting at the usual hour on THURSDAY EVENING. Communion on the first Sunday in June.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lexington-av., Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. PARKER. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. All welcome. Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, D.D. Residence, 27 East 38th-st.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN will preach in the Church, Canal-st., near Hudson, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—"Hospitality of the Soul." Strangers cordially welcomed.

PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH.—May 19, 1872, at 10½ A. M., in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Rev. S. D. FREES, Pastor. Subject—"Preaching on the Second Coming of Christ." Strangers welcome.

PREACHING ON THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST at Grand-st. Church, No. 126 West 32d-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Come at the Midnight Cry.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., will preach in Fourteenth Street Church, Sixth-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the Broad Church. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to Young Christians. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH AT Rev. Edward Beecher's Church, corner 32d-st., below Madison-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on "The Burden of Ephraim." Evening Sermon, 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Holy Ghost." All welcome.

REV. DR. FELLOWES, OF WISCONSIN, will preach in the Church of the Holy Communion, Rose-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. FELLOWES, of the Ohio Conference, will preach in the Church of the Holy Communion, Rose-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All cordially invited.

REV. FRED EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. All welcome.

REV. DR. HAGUE WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 45th-st. and 7th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. HUNTINGTON WILL PREACH in Grace Church, corner 10th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. POTTER WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 45th-st. and 5th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Lexington-av., corner 34th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH AT St. John's Memorial Church, corner 31st-st., below Madison-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on "The Burden of Ephraim." Evening Sermon, 7½ o'clock. Subject—"The Holy Ghost." All welcome.

REV. DR. PRENTISS, OF CENTRAL HILL, Englewood, N. J., will preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. All invited.

REV. DR. REYNOLDS, OF ALBANY, will preach in the Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. ROGERS WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 45th-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. SCUDDER WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Lexington-av., corner 34th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. STORRS, OF CENTRAL HILL, Englewood, N. J., will preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. STRONG, OF CHICAGO, will preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. TAYLOR WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. VINTON WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. WESTON WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. WHEELER WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. WHITE WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. WOOD WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. FRED EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. All invited.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Lexington-av., corner 34th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. STORRS, OF CENTRAL HILL, Englewood, N. J., will preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. All invited.

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REV. DR. WESTON WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

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REV. DR. WHITE WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. WOOD WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. FRED EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock. All invited.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Lexington-av., corner 34th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. STORRS, OF CENTRAL HILL, Englewood, N. J., will preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. STRONG, OF CHICAGO, will preach in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. TAYLOR WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

REV. DR. VINTON WILL PREACH in the Church, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open for the reception of guests June 15. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Long Branch or at the Grand Union, New-York. Descriptive circulars and diagram of rooms can be seen at
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Will open for reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms may be made at Sherwood House, New-York; Delevan House, Albany, or Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs.
CHAS. B. LELAND,
Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD
At L. E. NOXON'S,
Mount Misery, Mount Hope, White Plains, N. Y.
On the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Station of the Harlem Railroad. Trains leave daily from foot of Chambers and 26th-sts., New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3½ and 6½ P. M. Morning leave at 9 A. M.
L. E. NOXON, Central Valley, Orange County, New-York.

PENWICK HALL,
Near Sag Harbor, Long Island.
This new and elegant hotel will be ready for guests June 1. It is situated on the most beautiful portion of the Peninsula, and commands all the comforts of the best City hotels. It is reached from New-York and Brooklyn by Long Island Railroad, ultimate exhilarating and remarkably healthful sea-bathing. The services of the well-known Swan Band have been secured. Address
C. H. PENWICK HALL, Sag Harbor, L. I.

FOREST GROVE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
GRAY MANSION.—This elegant residence now open. Large rooms, boarders; location high, and healthy; fine summer boarders; location high, and healthy; fine summer boarders; location high, and healthy; fine summer

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—Washington, Friday, May 17.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on June 5, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, with amendments, and it was made a special order for next Tuesday. The following appropriations are recommended: Fort Weter Harbor, Illinois, from $10,000 to $40,000; Calumet Harbor, Illinois, from $20,000 to $40,000; Black River Harbor, Ohio, from $10,000 to $20,000; Huntington Harbor, Long Island, from $10,000 to $20,000. The following items are inserted: Pier Edgarton Harbor, Massachusetts, $20,000; for Tea Harbor, New-Castle, Del. $27,000; North-east River, Maryland, $10,000; Wharton Harbor, Maryland, $10,000; for removing Red River Raft, $200,000; for re-grading the bar of St. John's River, Florida, $10,000; Cedar Keys, Fla., $7,000; Big Sodus Harbor, New-York, $15,000; Acetune Brook, Virginia, $5,000.

ADVANCEMENT IN THE NAVY.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill to repeal the act of Jan. 24, 1865, and the sixth section of the act of April 21, 1864, relating to advancement in the navy.

SAFETY OF STEAM-VESSELS.

The House bill to amend the act to provide for the greater security of life on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was passed.

CIRCUIT COURT AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

Mr. THURMAN reported from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to provide for holding a United States District Court in Toledo, Ohio, and moved for its immediate consideration. Passed.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

Mr. SPRAGUE submitted the report of the Committee of Conference on the West Point Appropriation bill, which was concurred in.

HABEAS CORPUS.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Habeas Corpus Suspension act came up as unfinished business.

Mr. STOCKTON sent up and had read a telegram from Senator BAYARD, who was absent on accountof illness, expressing the hope that the bill would not be disposed of until Monday, when he expected to be present and to discuss it.

Messrs. THURMAN and CASSERLY proposed to postpone the consideration of the bill.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORTON urged Mr. SCOTT not to consent to the postponement.

Mr. SCOTT then addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of the bill. He first read largely from the testimony taken by the Kuklux Committee to show the disturbed and insecure condition of affairs in the Southern States, and the necessity for continuing in the hands of the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus as a means of protecting the citizens of those States in the exercise of rights described minutely and illustrated by citations from the testimony the character, numbers and proceedings of the Kuklux in South Carolina, and said that the same state of disorganization would exist generally to the organization in the other States where it existed; and he said the Committee had taken evidence which proved that it existed in nine-tenths of counties in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and the probability was that the Committee had by no means discovered its full extent. In describing individual cases of outrage, Mr. SCOTT dwelt with emphasis on the case of ELIAS HILL, a poor, decrepit negro teacher and preacher of South Carolina, who was scourged and almost hanged, to compel him to cease teaching and preaching and renounce his Republican principles and who was finally compelled to seek safety in Liberia, and is now living there against his will, being afraid to return to his native land, lest the Kuklux rope above his neck. It is idle, said Mr. SCOTT, to talk about corruption in the Legislatures or among the negroes in the Southern States, when it is apparent that that is the very method by which they themselves not only murderers but perjurers. Speaking of the origin of the Kuklux conspiracy, Mr. SCOTT said that the evidence showed it to have originated in Tennessee, that, to his mind, from the testimony of Gen. N. B. FORREST proved that, if he was not its organizer, he was at least its first executive head. The object of the organization was clear, by its constitution and by the declarations of its members, who declared that it was formed for the purpose of defeating the Republican Party and preventing the negroes from exercising their political rights. And that was to be accomplished by killing off the whites and the negroes. Referring again in this connection, to the origin of the organization, Mr. SCOTT repeated that Gen. FORREST, of Tennessee, and Gen. GORDON, of Georgia, had been among its organizers and earliest leaders, and he reminded the Senate that these two distinguished gentlemen were delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. NORWOOD asked Mr. SCOTT whether he had said that Gen. GORDON had been at the head of any Kuklux organization?

Mr. SCOTT said he had, and advised Mr. NORWOOD to read Gen. GORDON's testimony before the Committee.

Mr. BLAIR said that Gen. GORDON has expressly disclaimed all connection with any such organization.

Mr. SCOTT quoted from the testimony of the witness of the Kuklux Committee a statement that Gens. FORREST and GORDON probably knew more of the history of the Kuklux conspiracy than any one else.

Mr. BLAIR said that Mr. SCOTT knew very well that it was not the purpose of the minority to connect either GORDON or FORREST with the outrages in the South.

Mr. SCOTT said he knew that.

Mr. BLAIR—Then the Senator is very unfair in assuming that they do.

Mr. SCOTT—I have not said that. I have said that the minority admit that these gentlemen know more about the organization of the Kuklux than any other men. I know that a different purpose is attributed to it by those men, but I point the public to the fact that both GORDON and FORREST refuse to tell all they know. Honest men with honest purposes associated with honest fellows when a public investigation of this character was going on, and when these offenses were charged upon them, would not shrink back and refuse to tell what they knew.

Mr. BLAIR said Mr. SCOTT would oblige him very much by indicating the part of the testimony where Gen. GORDON refused to tell all he knew on the subject.

Mr. SCOTT said he would do so at another time, but did not propose to be diverted now from his argument. He then quoted from the testimony of Gen. FORREST to show that the Democratic members of the Committee entertained the idea that the negroes could be deprived of their political power, and he said that that object could only be brought about by fraud or by repudiation of the amendments to the Constitution. In conclusion, Mr. SCOTT declined to discuss at this time the all-ged causes of the disturbances at the South, and said: What I gave already gave over shows:

First—A conspiracy, both local for political purposes, and which is armed and equipped for offensive operations.

Second—That it has for the accomplishment of its purposes committed wrong, murder and outrages upon its opponents.

Third—That its members commit perjury to conceal and deny this.

Fourth—That it has defied the law and the tribunals of justice.

Fifth—That it has paralyzed the votes of private citizens and overawed the functions of State law.

Sixth—That, when brought in the bar of justice, it has sought and obtained public aid to secure counsel for its defense.

Seventh—That it has kept up intercourse through all the States where it exists, showing a common purpose, and a common mode of operations, extending from North Carolina to South Carolina, from South Carolina to Georgia, from Georgia to Alabama, from Alabama to Mississippi, and over into Florida. There has been shown a perfect chain of intercommunication among all these organizations.

Eighth—That I have shown will give an idea of its numbers, from the number already indicted and who have gone into Court and confessed their crimes.

Now, what has this organization done? We need much added when we propose to devise a remedy for these outrages about trampling on the rights of citizens. We are referred back to A. D. 1215, to Magna Charta, to 1628, to the Petition of Rights, to 1679, to the Habeas corpus act, to 1688, to the Bill of Rights, to all those enactments which make up the bills of the English Constitution, and coming from that we are referred to our own Constitution. Now, Mr. President, I shall not incorporate in my remarks that will show that every right guaranteed by these various successive steps in forming the English Constitution and every right guaranteed by articles 1, 4, 5 and 6 of our own amendments to the Constitution, and by article 1, section 2, and by the first article of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, that every right vested and secured in it by each enactment is violated by the persons of citizens of the United States, and we are here to determine whether we will take the side of the victims or of the criminals in our legislation.

Within the power of the President of the United States the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in those States where this organization exists. And no man can answer for the sins that will follow and the blood that will smoke. I hope it there and the very existence of the power will render its exercise unnecessary. This, Mr. President, is the question which we are to determine. Shall we say that we have been deceived, that the best persons, in their houses, or in their papers—and men who have been deprived of life and liberty without due process of law—that those whose houses have been subjected to unreasonable search and seizure—that criminals, even, who have been hanged without trial in the face of a writ of habeas corpus served to secure their trial—that these men have been deceived, that they have not been indicted by the oath, much less by judicial tribunals; that men who, as I have already said, have had the freedom of citizenship and of the ballot committed to their hands for their defense, and who shall we say that these men continue to be subject to these outrages, or will we vest in the President that power which we believe we can vest in him, and which will be exercised by no more of the Northern and Western States. The dominant sentiment that there was no prosperity in the south was also unfounded. Leaving entirely out of the account the depreciation of property in the Southern States, the taxes were much less six millions greater than in 1860. In the matter of railroads, too, the south had progressed more rapidly than the west. The corruption charged upon the Southern State Governments was another unfounded assumption offered for that purpose. Mr. SCOTT argued at length to show that the Democratic party was the party of corruption. He would speak generally to the organization in the other States where it existed; and he said the Committee had taken evidence which proved that it existed in nine-tenths of counties in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, and the probability was that the Committee had by no means discovered its full extent. In describing individual cases of outrage, Mr. SCOTT dwelt with emphasis on the case of ELIAS HILL, a poor, decrepit negro teacher and preacher of South Carolina, who was scourged and almost hanged, to compel him to cease teaching and preaching and renounce his Republican principles and who was finally compelled to seek safety in Liberia, and is now living there against his will, being afraid to return to his native land, lest the Kuklux rope above his neck. It is idle, said Mr. SCOTT, to talk about corruption in the Legislatures or among the negroes in the Southern States, when it is apparent that that is the very method by which they themselves not only murderers but perjurers. Speaking of the origin of the Kuklux conspiracy, Mr. SCOTT said that the evidence showed it to have originated in Tennessee, that, to his mind, from the testimony of Gen. N. B. FORREST proved that, if he was not its organizer, he was at least its first executive head. The object of the organization was clear, by its constitution and by the declarations of its members, who declared that it was formed for the purpose of defeating the Republican Party and preventing the negroes from exercising their political rights. And that was to be accomplished by killing off the whites and the negroes. Referring again in this connection, to the origin of the organization, Mr. SCOTT repeated that Gen. FORREST, of Tennessee, and Gen. GORDON, of Georgia, had been among its organizers and earliest leaders, and he reminded the Senate that these two distinguished gentlemen were delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

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